

# The Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 25

Entered at the Post Office at Janesville, Wis., as second-class matter.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1881.

Published Every Evening Except Sunday, at \$7 a Year.

NUMBER 9

## Judicial Ticket.

For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—**ORSAMUS COLE.**

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—**JOHN B. CANNADAY.**

If there is any one man in the country the Democrats do not like at this particular time, it is William Mahone.

There are only twenty-four miles of telegraph line in China. The government refuses to permit the establishment of an inland system in that empire.

The entire government is under the control of the Republicans once more, which may be considered a fortunate thing for the business interests of the country.

There are unmistakable signs that Robert T. Lincoln will completely fill the war office. He has already inaugurated some reforms which tell the country that he is master of the situation.

The country was not mistaken when it said the Democratic party could not be trusted with the public treasury. Congressman Bragg, of this State, has been recently interviewed on the Southern claims question, and he thinks it is getting to be the general sentiment that war claims are not, after all, anything to be depended upon for a living. He mentions an instance in which he examined a claim and found that the claimant had been a Confederate supply contractor. He found the proof in the Confederate archives; yet in the face of it the claim continued to be pushed. If there had been a Democratic administration, many of the claims would have been allowed.

There are one hundred and sixty-three consulates that pay a thousand dollars a year or more, and in the face of the fact that all these are filled, there are five hundred applications on file in Washington for these consularships. So far as is known, the consuls are filling the offices acceptably, and not more than nine out of every ten are making any more than a bare living; yet there is an unobscured scramble for the positions. President Garfield has been credited with the remark that he would not remove any officer simply to make room for one who wants to go abroad and get an easy living. Ninety-nine out of a hundred of these hungry applicants would be best served by staying at home and attending to their regular business, and it is to be hoped that President Garfield will have mercy on them and their families and refuse them appointments.

There is a strife going on in the East in regard to railway speed, and the final result will be time which will throw into the shade the great speed yet attained on the solid roads of Europe. Between Jersey City and Philadelphia, a distance of 88 miles, trains will soon be run that will make the trip in one hour and a half, while the present fastest time is two hours and a half. A monstrous locomotive is being built at Altoona which will have power enough to safely make the distance in one hour and a half. It will be completed in the course of three weeks and at once will be put to the test, and if the locomotive is found practical, others will be made and the general speed of trains on the eastern roads will be vastly increased. A locomotive is being built at the famous Baldwin works for Colonel Roberts, of Titusville, Pennsylvania, which is designed to keep the speed of sixty miles an hour, and thus obtain the reputation of being the fastest locomotive in the world. The builders and the owner propose that this monstrous piece of mechanism shall reach the speed of eighty miles an hour, and one hundred miles without taking on coal or water. After it has been tried in this country it will be taken to Europe and tested on the great roads of the continent.

In the North American Review for April, is a noteworthy article by Judge A. W. Tounge, in which the professed reformers of civil service are put on the defensive and their schemes of reform pronounced to be incompatible with American ideas of self-government, and on divers other grounds inadmissible and impracticable. The same number of the Review contains, under the fanciful title, "The Thing that Might Be," a profound philosophical study of the laws and conditions of human progress, by the Rev. Mark Pattison, rector of Lincoln College, Oxford. The third article is a strong defense of the Roman Catholic side of the controversy about religion in the Public Schools, from the pen of Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester. The great problem of the governmental control of monopolies is discussed with reference to railway management by the Hon. George Ticknor Curtis, who contends that when a railway company is incorporated by any State it agrees to this much and no more: that its property shall be subject to such legislative control as the act of incorporation embraces, to the exercise of the taxing and police powers of the State, and to the power of eminent domain. The same problem, in its bearing upon telegraph lines, is ably discussed by the Hon. Wm. M. Springer. Mr. John Fiske has an article on The Historic Genesis of Protestantism, and Mr. Anthony Trollope, an essay on the Poet Longfellow. Mr. Desire Charney, the author of the series of papers on the ruined cities of Central America, has for more than two months been pursuing his researches in regions remote from all avenues of communica-

tion with the civilized world, and consequently neither the present number of the Review nor the one last preceding it contains any contribution from him. In the May number, however, will be published another of his very instructive papers.

## A GIGANTIC MONOPOLY.

The Hon. William M. Springer, of Illinois, has written for the North American Review, for April, an article on the telegraph monopoly, which contains many facts of great importance to the public. The growth of the railway and telegraph systems of this country is among the wonders of the age. Thirty years ago there was but a very few miles of telegraph lines in the United States, but to-day there are over 175,000 miles of line, and considerable over 300,000 miles of wire; and Mr. Springer attempts to show one company has succeeded in gaining control of nearly all the telegraph lines in the country. The growth of the Western Union company presents one of the most remarkable instances on record of the grasping power of corporations. It was organized in 1856, obtaining its charter from the Legislature of New York. Its authorized capital was \$500,000, but hardly three-fourths of the stock was issued at that time, but since the recent consolidation with the American Union and the Atlantic and Pacific, its capital stock has been swelled to over 90 million dollars! One would suppose that the capital stock would represent the amount of money expended on the building up of the property of the company, but this would be a false supposition, and would do violence to all the facts in the history of the Western Union telegraph company. Before the recent consolidation took place, the capital stock of the company was nominally 41 million dollars, but over 25 millions was the product of script dividends so that the actual capital invested was only about 15 million dollars.

It is said that since 1856 to the present time, the Western Union company has swallowed more than sixty different telegraph companies, and the last feat it performed was the boldest of all, the absorption of the American Union, and the Atlantic and Pacific. This company, with only one or two unimportant exceptions, now controls the entire telegraph business of the country. It has got a marvellously good thing, and its greed is still growing. When the two lines were recently bought, 39 millions of additional stock was issued for the purchase, and of this amount 25 millions was of watered stock, which makes the watered stock in the nominal capital of 80 millions in the consolidated corporation, nearly 55 millions of dollars.

The public will bear in mind that upon this falsely created capital of 80 millions, the company still exact large dividends from the business of the country. If the Western Union would be satisfied with an annual dividend of from ten to fifteen per cent. upon the capital stock, and honestly invested in the business of the company, in keeping them in repairs, and in operating them, there would be no complaint, for rates would be reasonable, and there would be no such thing as corporate greed. But with this they would not be satisfied. They want a dividend of eight or ten per cent. upon three times the amount of capital invested; or in other words they are drawing dividends of nearly five million dollars a year upon watered stock alone.

The powerful stretch of this company, the enormous profits it receives upon stock which has been watered, the continued high rates to all parts of the United States, and the indications that it will soon swallow every telegraph line in the country, and consider itself more powerful than the government itself, have raised the question as to how the people can escape from the clutches of this monopoly. A great many means for relief have been suggested, and finally the subject has been taken before the Congress of the United States. It has been established that Congress has the right as well as the power, to control telegraph lines, and the only question left for discussion is that of expediency. There is now a bill before Congress to build a line from Washington, to Boston touching at Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, simply as an experiment; and Secretary of the Interior Kirkwood, of Iowa, introduced a bill in the Senate last January, which proposes to aid the United States postal telegraph company created under the laws of Iowa. It will be some time before these bills are acted upon, but to pass them is the only way to practically solve the question as to whether a government postal telegraph line will pay. In all the principal governments of the world, except the United States, the telegraph is a part of the postal system, and in England, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and Russia, the receipts have been much larger than the expenses. If postal telegraphs will pay in those countries, there can be no question on that point in this country. And it must be remembered that the rates charged in Europe are not as high as they are in the United States. A message of 20 words can be sent all over the United Kingdom for one shilling, or twenty-five cents, while ten words from Janesville to Madison or Chicago cost that much. In Belgium, France, Switzerland, and other European countries, the rate is only a cent a word, and yet the postal telegraph is a paying investment in these countries. These comparisons show what a grasping and burdensome monopoly the people have to contend with in this country.

## STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Oshkosh Steam Road Wagon Bill Killed in the Assembly.

The State Senate Orders the Anti-Treating Bill to a Third Reading.

A List of Standing Committees of the United States Senate.

## FROM MADISON.

Special to the Gazette.

MADISON, March 19.—In the Assembly 45 members were present. Bills were passed relating to highways and bridges.

Sealing the per diem of legislative employees. Granting patents to the Chicago, Minneapolis & Omaha Co.

Relating to commitments to the insane hospital.

The bill appropriating \$5,000 to the Oshkosh steam road wagon was killed.

## SENATE.

Bills passed changing time for sale of lands for delinquent taxes.

The anti-treating bill was, after much discussion, ordered to a third reading. It was amended so as to read "only at public places."

The bill limiting the right to sell liquor to minors was passed to a third reading.

## A LOCAL STORM.

Special to the Gazette.

MADISON, March 19.—A severe snow storm, accompanied by a brisk northerly wind is prevailing here. The storm is reported to extend only as far north as Dane station, about 12 miles north of this city.

## THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The following are the Senate committees as elected, the first named on each committee being the chairman:

Privileges and Elections—Hoar, Cameron (Wis.), Teller, Sherman, Frye, Salisbury, Hill (Ga.), Vance and Pugh.

Foreign Relations—Barnside, Conkling, Edmunds, Miller, Ferry, Johnston, Morgan, Hill (Ga.), Pendleton.

Finance—Morrill, Sherman, Ferry, Jones (Nev.), Allison, Platt (N. Y.), Bayard, Voorhees, Beck, McPherson, Harris, Appropriations—Allison, Logan, Dawes, Plumb, Hale, Davis (W. Va.), Beck, Ransom, Cockrell.

Commerce—Conkling, McMillan, Jones, Kellogg, Conger, Ransom, Coke, Farley, Vest.

Manufactures—Conger, Hale, Jewell, McPherson, Williams.

Agriculture—Mahone, Blair, Plumb, Van Wyck, Davis (W. Va.), George, Slater.

Military Affairs—Logan, Burdette, Cameron, (Pa.), Harrison, Sewell, Maxey, Cockrell, Grover, Hampton.

Naval Affairs—Cameron (Pa.), Anthony, Rollins, Miller, Mahone, Vance, Farley, McPherson, Jones, (Pa.).

Judiciary—Edmunds, Conkling, Logan, Ingalls, McMillan, Garland, Davis (Ill.), Bayard, Lamar.

## Premature Loss of the Hair.

newspapers may be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCAINE. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay; it promotes a healthy and vigorous growth, and it is at the same time unobtrusive as a soft and glossy dressing for the hair.

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## Changing Names.

New York Letter to the Cincinnati Gazette. Another aspect of fashion is shown in the changes of name. Some persons in the extensive family of Smith have improved the above mentioned fashion so as to modify their unaccountable titles. A Mr. John Howard Smith now writes his name J. Howardsmith, which in his family considers an improvement. In the same manner Roswell Smith becomes Roswellsmith. Another instance is found in the family of the famous surgeon, Dr. James Marion Sims. He wrote his name J. Marion Sims, but his children have altered it into Marionisms, thus compounding two names into one. Other transformations, however, of a similar character have formerly occurred in society. The German baker, Huhn, had a family of sons who became fashionable, and, therefore, called themselves Hone, a name which once held distinction in social life.

The Jew Jacobs was under similar pressure when turned into Jacot, which has a French sound. August Belmont was Shonberg when he came to this country, but he immediately adopted the much prettier name by which he has since been known. Frank Leslie was Henry Carter in London, but the change in his case was in order to assist in secrecy. The late Henry Wilson was the only one of our Vice Presidents that changed his name, and as the latter was Joshua Colbath I am not surprised that he disliked it. Another still more striking instance of an alteration occasioned by antipathy is found in the history of Robert Treat Paine, Jr. His father was one of the signers of the declaration of independence. He was also an admirer of the author of the "Crisis," whose name he gave to a babe born during those troublous times. When the latter reached manhood, the "Age of Reason" was published and its author felt in disgrace. This led Thomas Paine, Jr., to adopt the name of his father, an act being passed for this purpose by the legislature.

Many Railroads have discarded the old make of scales, substituting the Improved Howe, BORDEN, SELLICK & Co., Agents.

## CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

A Bit of Romance in the Life of a Great Actress—How Near the Stage was to Being Cheated of an Artist—An Actress Still Sighing Over Love's Young Dream—She Would Rather be a Pretty Woman than Anything Else.

The American Art Journal: Perhaps the last actress that anyone would suppose ever experienced that tender passion, much less suffered from the pangs of unrequited love, was Charlotte Cushman; and yet twice in her life she was ready to sacrifice everything for the man of her heart. Miss Cushman received a common school education in Boston. Her desk-mate was the daughter of an actor, which led to frequent conversations upon theatrical matters, and to an interest in them of such an extent that Miss Cushman determined as a child that should fate ever compel her to adopt a public life, the stage would be her preference. She had barely reached the age of 16 before she was deeply enamored of a young gentleman who had his way to make in the world, and a speedy marriage being thereby prevented, she had little thought or hope but to do away with the obstacles which separated them. Circumstances soon compelled her to cease about for some means of self-support, her mother being a widow with seven children to provide for. Miss Cushman had a pretty, sympathetic, singing voice, of no great power but of single sweetness.

Mrs. Wood was an ENGLISH BALLAD SINGER, among the first of that class to make a great sensation in this country, and during an engagement in Boston Miss Cushman managed to be introduced to her, and finally under her auspices she made her appearance in the concert room simply announced as "a young lady."

Her success was sufficiently pronounced to determine her to continue in that life, or at least until her betrothed should have become able to marry her; but he took great umbrage at what he stigmatized "an unwomanly proceeding," and declared she had disgraced him. Hot words followed on her side, and after much altercation and mutual pain the engagement was broken off, and Charlotte Cushman was left to follow her own destiny as a great artist. She went her way and he went his. After much hard struggling it led him into the establishment of a store—a sort of trimming store combined with ready made under-clothing for ladies and children—in which he prospered. He is now one of the foremost business men of the kind in Boston. Long years elapsed before the two met again.

CHARLOTTE WAS FAMOUS, and he efficient and influential. They met strangers met, were introduced, and ever afterward maintained amicable but not amatory relations, for he had in the meantime married.

A few years ago I was in Boston and dropped into his store to make purchases. It happened that Miss Cushman preceded me a few steps. As soon as she caught sight of her former lover, she turned and returned with the proprietor, a hale, and ruddy-faced, white-haired gentleman, of quiet and dignified bearing. They took rather than shook hands, he holding hers for a moment, and then side by side they walked to the back of the store. To see those two calm, self-contained, old silver-haired people, one would have little suspected the heart-rending romance which hung over their youth. It is all very fine to despise money, but the lack of it frequently changes the destinies of entire lives. Had Miss Cushman's lover been only sufficiently well off to have married her at the blossoming of their love, in all probability the stage would have never known her brilliant genius.

She once remarked to a friend who was cognizant of the circumstances: "When I see him now, rich and respected, but not great, and think what a good husband he has made, I sigh for."

WHAT I HAVE LOST, and rejoice for what I have gained. Nevertheless, fame and fortune only cannot compensate a woman for a life-long absence of a husband's affection, children's love and the peace and happiness of private life. When I returned from New Orleans with my voice all gone and in despair, if he had come forward then and offered me a home, I would have gladly accepted it, and would have lived my life untroubled by ambitious dreams, unsuspecting the dire afflictions within me. I love and thousand times over in my hand more than the money which would have secured my happiness when a girl, and I would thank for what a paltry sum my whole domestic happiness was sacrificed."

After Miss Cushman had achieved fame in England, she made a tour of this country. She was then a woman of middle age, with a somewhat ugly face, but with a tall and well modeled frame. She played at the National Theatre, Cincinnati. Conrad B. Clarke was the leading man, many years her junior. He had been

BROUGHT UP AS A GENTLEMAN, being the son of a Quaker in Philadelphia. He soon evinced a liking for the stage, and nothing could keep him from it. As for theatrical talent, he had not mistaken his vocation. Miss Cushman was struck with his polish and wit, his talent and cultured tone. From conversations on acting in the theater, Clarke soon began to call at the hotel to receive particular instructions in the parts he was to play with her; then he escorted her home from the theater at night, and it was plainly to be seen she looked with marked favor upon the young actor. One evening she was at the wing, ready to go on as Meg Merrilies, if playing the boy in "Guy Rannering." I was standing by her side, and Mr. Clarke was a few feet off, flirting desperately with a lovely young actress, who had been christened "the poodle dog" from the way she dressed her hair, which was just as they wear it nowadays, but then thought of a wild, crazy style. The star had been given a few directions, and, impelled by I know not what impulse, I suddenly asked:

"What of all things in this world, Miss Cushman, would you rather be?"

She replied as impulsively, glancing at Clarke and sighing:

"I would rather be

A PRETTY WOMAN than anything else in this world," and on the stage she rushed to shriek through Meg Merrilies. After this he assumed a bolder front, flirted no more about the scenes, and became a zealous and attentive to her. It became a recognized fact that he was the great star's protegee, and next it transpired that she had engaged him to go to England with her. This was a happy period for them both. Frankness being one of her chief characteristics, she made no secret of her

admiration of his talents and liking for him personally, and of her intention toward his interests as far as in her power. Whether she loved him as she had loved another in her girlhood days is difficult to determine, but her manners became more gentle and womanlike, she was less imperious with her underlings, and spared a great deal of time teaching him his parts. His feelings were easier probed; Conrad Clarke did not love Charlotte Cushman. His nature was too selfish to permit him to feel so pure and disinterested a passion as

## LOVE IN ITS HIGHEST SENSE.

Matters had thus stood for several months. One evening Miss Cushman was going to the theater alone, when a weak, haggard-looking woman approached her with a baby in her arms. She was a small, red-haired, fragile creature. Laying her hand on Miss Cushman's arm, she said:

"Miss Cushman, I think a woman of your genius and position might have plenty of admirers without taking up with the husband of a poor woman like me."

The tragedienne paused in blank amazement. "Are you talking to me?" she asked. "I am."

"And you say I have taken your husband from you?"

"I do not know you; may I ask the name of this precious husband of yours?"

"Conrad Clarke," was the reply.

The great actress hurried away. She had received a blow, but she met it bravely as she had many others in her not altogether

## SMOOTH PATH IN LIFE.

All smiles, bows, and honeyed words Clarke greeted her with that night. She gave a death blow to all his hopes, not tenderly, as many a woman so situated might have done, but with characteristic decision. On learning from his wife what she had done, he became furious at what he called a malicious scheme to ruin him and, leaving her, swore never to live with her again.

Annie Clarke easily obtained a divorce from him, and shortly after married an actor named Forest, of Cleveland. By a strange concatenation of circumstances, Clarke's child was adopted and reared by one of our brightest wits, the only one of his peculiarly caustic kind left, a man who wields a powerful weapon in his pen—who has two parties for and against him—one who hate and fear him, the other who love and praise him.

## THIRTY YEARS' REGICIDES.

Attempts to Assassinate Sovereigns Since 1850—A Long and Bloody Record.

From the Manchester Examiner.

A paper published at Berne has compiled a list of all known attempts at assassination that have been made since 1850, under the heading "Thirty Years' Regicides," a term which, however expressive, is scarcely accurate, inasmuch as the compilation includes attempts on the lives of magistrates and statesmen, as well as on the lives of Princes and potentates. The first crime recorded in this register is the attempt made in May, 1850, by the Westphalian Safelago, to save the King of Prussia from the cry of "Liberty for all." On June 28 of the same year, Robert Pate, a retired Lieutenant of huzzars, struck the Queen of with a cane—an assault certainly, but not an assault with intent to kill. On October, 1852, a conspiracy to blow up Louis Napoleon with an infernal machine containing 1.50 lbs. of powder, was frustrated by the activity of the police. On February 17, 1853, the Emperor of Austria was stabbed in the back by a Hungarian shoemaker of the name of Libeny. On the 5th of July following a second attempt was made on the life of Louis Napoleon on his way to the Opera Comique. On March 30, 1854, Ferdinand Charles III, Duke of Parma, was stabbed by an unknown hand. Part of the dagger remained in the wound which it inflicted, and the Duke, died after twenty-three hours of terrible suffering. The murderer escaped. In 1855 the Italian, Pianori, shot twice the French Emperor in the Tuileries garden. In March, 1856, a Spaniard, of the name of Beaumont Fuenari, was arrested just as he was in the act of firing a pistol at his Sovereign, and the execution of his murderous design prevented. On December 8, in the same year, Ferdinand II, King of the Two Sicilies, was attacked at a review by one of his own soldiers who wounded him with his bayonet. In 1857, the Italian commanders, Dabaldi, Biondetti and Grolli, arrived in Paris with the intention of the police before their design could be carried out. On January 14 of the year, Orsina, Gomes, Pieri and Radice made their famous attempt to blow up the Emperor and Empress with bombshells on their way to the opera. The attempt failed, but more than 100 persons of their escort were killed and wounded. In December 1873, another attempt on the life of Napoleon was made by a band of Italian assassins. The attempt failed, and the would be murderers were captured. The same year the Queen of Greece was wounded by a pistol shot fired by the student Dosos. On the 14th of April, 1875, President Lincoln was murdered in Ford's Theater, at Washington, and Secretary Seward dangerously wounded by the actor, Booth, and his confederates. A year later almost to a day, the Emperor of Russia was shot at by a man of good position by the name of Peto on the garden of his palace at St. Petersburg. A peasant, who struck up Petroun's pistol, and so turned the shot aside, and in all probability saved the Emperor's life, was rewarded with a title of nobility and the commission of a Captain in the army. The month afterward, or to be precise, in May, 1880, Eugene Cohen fired five shots at Bismarck while the latter was walking under the Linden, in Berlin, one of which struck and slightly wounded the great Minister. On June 10, 1880, Prince Michel, of Serbia, and a lady of his family, were brutally murdered in the park of Tobieder. In 1872 Bismarck's life was again attempted, this time by a man of the name of Westervelle, and in 1874 yet again, this time by Kallman, at Kissenegg. On August 6, 1875 the president of the republic of Ecuador, Gabriel Garcia Moreno, was murdered in the Government House at Quito, and in April, 1877, a similar fate befell the president of the Republic of Paraguay. On May 11, 1878, the German Emperor was shot at by Hoedel, and on June 2, less than a month later, by Nobling, receiving on the latter occasion wounds by which his life was seriously endangered. Nobling killed himself in prison, while Hoedel perished on the scaffold. On October 25 of the same year an attempt to assassinate the King of Spain was made by the Socialist, Moncas, who, taken red-handed, paid with his

life the penalty of his crime. Less than a month thereafter, the life of King Humbert, of Italy, was attempted by Passanante, whose sentence of death was commuted, at his Majesty's own instance, to one of perpetual imprisonment. Last year, as will be fresh in the memory of all, the Emperor of Russia had two narrow escapes from death at the hands of his Nihilist subjects, and the closing day of the old year witnessed the latest essay at regicide at present on record—the attempt of Otero to shoot the King and Queen of Spain.

## MISCELLANEOUS.



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under my hand at the Sheriff's office in  
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House, Sign & Ornamental Painters.  
Preserving, Graining, and Paper Hanging, specialties. Refer by permission to Messrs. Wm. Cannon, David Jeffries, E. F. Crockett, Frank Cook, Dr. Geo. H. McCauley, and E. V. Whitton & Co. Shop over Chas. Dutton's grocery, West Milwaukee Street. Leave orders with E. V. Whitton & Co. jan1dw1

**H. H. BLANCHARD'S.**  
Law, Collection, Real Estate and Loan Office.  
Regular Office Hours 9 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.  
Wanted for collection all notes, bills, accounts and judgments considered good, bad or indifferent, and for foreclosure of all mortgages due or past due at his office, on Main Street, over M. C. Smith & Son's Clothing Store, Janesville, Wisconsin. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

**INSURANCE.**  
**JOHN G. SAGE.**  
Represents Sixteen of the Most Substantial Fire Insurance Companies of Europe and the United States.  
Also Agent for the Aetna Life and the Mutual Protection Association of Wisconsin, the most reliable Insurance Association in the West. Has far in Rock county and elsewhere to exchange for city property, and money to loan.

**HAIR GOODS.**  
**MRS. W. M. SADDLER.**  
EAST MILWAUKEE ST., JANESVILLE.  
(Opera House Block.)  
Manufacturer and Dealer in Ladies' Hair Nets and all kinds of Human Hair Goods.

**THE CHAMPION LIAR LIVES.**  
Perhaps the champion liar of Christendom may be found in Colorado. You meet him in the man who has real estate and wears store clothes; in the prospector who has or has not a lode to sell; in the miner digging in the ground with only a pair of pants on; in the professional man, tradesman, or bum; in all classes here the champion. They smile kindly upon the tender-foot and give him away with a yarn in a manner that is amusing, if he does not take their statements with salt or with a mental reservation. It may be that their grand mountains, vast plains and wonderful atmosphere expand their imaginations and widen their views as they do their lungs and muscles, in a manner unknown to the people of the East and other less favored regions. Local or State patriotism overrides National patriotism in their politics; and secondary to the reputation and glory of Colorado, and hence, may be, arises their inordinate propensities to draw the long bow and tell fish stories. But, "with all their faults, we love them still," for they spin their yarns with an easy, graceful flow of language that is astonishing and their kindness and hospitality is as wide and liberal as their imaginations, and you are soon convinced that it is all done for your enlightenment and pleasure and the glory of the State.

In matters of business they are as reliable as any people and from my experience, I think more so, as one of them told me the whole truth about a horse I purchased from him and that is not my experience with the jockeys of Kentucky. But when the pressure is taken off of their honor and their imaginations are set to work as to what the State is, or has superior to other States; what their neighbors have, or what they themselves have, or have had, or done, then they stand under the sun, and they will overwhelm you with scenes from their imaginations as startling as any from Munchausen. As a specimen a proprietor told me that he and some companions were crossing the continental divide when it was covered with snow. Three miles below them, down a decline of forty-five degrees, deeply covered with frozen snow, lay the spot they desired to reach, while to go around by trail was fifteen miles. He took a tin basin, used for washing gold, spread his blanket over it, got in himself, in a squatting position on his haunches, tucked the blanket around, held his rifle and other traps over his head and pushed one of his companions to give him a gun. He informed me he went down at the speed of sixty miles a minute, and shot far out into the valley at the foot of the mountain. When he stopped he found the soldering of the pan melted from friction, his blanket on fire, and it was his impression that had he gone much farther he could have burned up together with the gun. He further informed me that he got up, waved his hand and called to "the boys" to follow, but they declined. I presume they saw how he was smoking from hot boxes, and concluded they would try an easier grade.

Another prospector told me his favorite amusement had been to jump upon a large bank of drifted snow and start a firecracker and ride upon it to its fearful course of destruction to the valley below. On one occasion, however, he got turned under, and when "the boys" dug him out he had both arms and one leg broken, besides being otherwise scratched up; since that time he has regarded the amusement as a little dangerous. As proof of his story he showed me his broken arms, and I accepted his statement in regard to the broken thigh without further proof other than that he walked game-legged.

The following are some of the things the Coloradoan will tell you that you will not find entirely correct—principally told by the Denverites to strangers on their arrival among them, many of them apparently knowing no more about the State after several years' residence than the newcomers know and it is evident from their conversation they have taken many things on hearsay, and perhaps seen no more of the State than that part which they passed over in coming to Denver. They will tell you it does not get hot in summer nor cold in winter; that there is a peculiarity in the atmosphere to be found nowhere else on the earth and its sanitary effects are miraculous; that it is the great grazing section of the United States; that cattle keep fat all the year on the sandy plains; that meat will not spoil without salt if properly prepared (I suppose varnished to keep the flies off), and that dead animals are not offensive to the smell; that Denver is the most remarkable city in the world; that people do not die here, therefore worms do not eat them; that a bob-tail rat does not always get in the hole right; that mountains are forty or fifty miles away, when in reality they are only ten. All this and much more do they tell until the astonished and gaping tenderfoot. An East Tennessean, a

few years ago, came into the town of Silverton, which is 9,400 feet above the level of the sea and was looking around with some interest when his attention was called to Mount Kendall, with its base resting on the valley in which the town is built and its top towering some 13,000 feet heavenward. Some of the citizens told him it was fifteen miles to the top and it would take a day to go there and return. He immediately offered to bet \$100 he could go up and return in three hours, whereupon a man acting on what the citizens said took the bet. The Tennessean started from the main street of the town, forded Animus River, climbed the mountain waving his flag from the top, was back in town in less than two hours, scooping in his money and lived to be the efficient and accommodating Clerk of San Juan County, and occupies that position until this day.—Denver Letter to the Courier Journal.

**THE POST OF HONOR.**  
When vice prevails and impious men bear sway, the post of honor is a private station.  
"ADDITION."  
When Rheumatism and Neuralgia prevail, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is the best remedy.

**DEEPENING THE SOIL.**  
Deepening the soil has many advantages, all of which are not generally understood. There is much land that can be doubled in its productive capacity by simply running the plow deeper—in other words, making one farm serve the purpose of two. This, more particularly, where the lower soil is compact and raw, and therefore comparatively worthless. We find it in our drift and our clays. The process is to gradually deepen the tillable soil, having the elements to act upon it as it is thrown up, aided and improved by manure; crops, meantime, may be grown of improved yields. In this way a deep rich mold is secured in the place of a shallow, easily impoverished soil, readily injured by drouth or an excess of wet, yet if kept rich, a good crop can be grown in a good season; but the season is less certain, for the soil, drouth and over-wet being the rule. Against these, therefore, we have to guard, and there is nothing like depth, and especially rich depth to do this. It not only favors moisture at the surface but it invites the roots downward to greater moisture. This last is more important and it applies to all the crops grown. You have something here against the heat and against the cold. Such soil withstanding much better the winters, lessening the effect of the frost, less water, less drouth, and consequently less ice—and forming a porous bed to carry off the snow water so as to prevent the rotting or smothering of plants. It will endure double the amount of wet before the crop is hurt and retain its moisture more than that longer, though it were better, by underdrainage, to regulate the quantity. Such soil, of all soils, is the most lasting; this on account of its clay principally, which makes it retentive and gives it body. But it is also (from the clay in it) delicate and requires careful treatment. We all know the effect of the wet spring plowing of clay. It is not to be worked at all when wet, for this is sure to make it harsh and lumpy. So the tramping of cattle and horses, and even of sheep and swine, will pack and harden it. They should be permitted on it only when firm, not hard, a good soil never dries, a poor clay always is dry.

To deepen the soil and enrich it will require much manure. But it is not to be applied all at once; only from time to time as wanted, which is yearly at first, some more than the crop needs till the soil is perfected, having reached its maximum capacity for profit, which leaves it richest at the surface where the sward inverted and the applied enrichment are, the subsoil doing its work below, giving a chance thus for aeration and warmth without inverting the whole body. Such land is an approach to our river bottoms, and is worth more for general purposes than that which is a good year for a good crop on a shallow soil. It is the mechanical condition principally, favoring chemical action on the crude material through the influence of air and warmth now having access, aided by manure, that forms the improvement. The point then is to deepen the soil and keep the manure at the surface; it will find its way down as fast as is necessary; but mainly it will stay above, or at least sufficiently long for vegetation to take it up and in excess, some of the elements like nitrogen passing off, which is more the case in porous soils, as in the deep river lands or with leachy land, only that the river soils are also more or less prominently rich below, and may levee, eroded and well drained, be brought up more largely at a time by plowing, their raw character having measurably disappeared through the influence of heat and air by the passage of warm, fresh, aerated rain water. So the soil will not only be benefited by deep culture but it may be done at one or two plowings, as our river and creek bottoms here are a successful demonstration. There is no difficulty, therefore, to manage this soil. But let it be remembered that such is not the case with our uplands that have lain compacted for ages and that lack in general the proportion of materials required for a loose, well drained soil, such as we find in the deposit of the lowlands. There is in the hill soil, and particularly some of the plateaus, too much clay in want of sand or vegetable material. This last must, therefore, be worked in and kept in. A river soil may be so exhausted as to become hard; but the deposit of its overflow and the large amount of its vegetable refuse (roots, stubble, etc.) generally make it a slow process, extended still further by drawing on the depths, which deep tillage alone accomplishes. Unfortunately some soils will not admit of deep culture as where the rock lies high. However good the land may be, this in a drouth proves fatal to the crops. The case is better where gravel or sand and gravel underlies the soil. The drouth here has less effect; and if the soil is largely composed of clay the case is quite hopeful, as it only needs to be deepened to greatly improve the land. But such land must be well kept up, as the thin stratum of soil lessens with cultivation; and there is nothing so good as soil or vegetable material. This may be used largely whether sand or clay prevails in the soil. And now (in the fall) is the time to deepen the plowing, thus throwing the raw soil to the frost and the elements, the manure to follow the plowing.—Utica (N. Y.) Herald.

**Ornamental Hedges.**  
We notice in many places the mistake which is made in planting arbor-vitae and hemlock hedges in front yards, gardens, lawns, etc., almost side by side with large spruces, maples and other trees. If those who indulge in the idea of having a presentable hedge at all by any means would just look around and see the failures on every hand, where this mistake has been made, they would see the disappointment in store for them. It should be remembered that the arbor-vitae will not thrive where there is much shade; and that neither the arbor-vitae nor hemlock spruce will be successful where the substance of the soil is all eaten up by the roots of large trees. Hemlock spruce like shade to a moderate extent, with a moist, loose, rich soil; but the arbor-vitae must have the latter and all the sun possible.

In selecting plants of either of these, see that they are well branched from the bottom, a no new branches ever shoot out after the plants are large enough to set out. The soil about them, to the extent of the branches, should be kept light with careful stirring, and should be mulched for the first two years. These hedges should never be pruned until late in April, after all danger of severe frost is over. We have several times noticed that when pruned too early and they are caught by the frost, they are badly damaged, from which it will sometimes take two years to recover. In making a selection of arbor-vitae, be sure to get the American, as it stands—except under peculiar circumstances—the severest winters, and makes the most beautiful hedge. Our own hedge of this variety, which was set out some twenty years ago, may be regarded as a fair specimen, when properly managed.—Germantown Telegraph.

**Green Manuring.**  
THERE are farmers living to-day who doubt the advantage of green manuring. They say that they cannot see what good it will do to turn clover back to the soil from which it has derived its nourishment, for it cannot turn more than it has taken. Now, if the plant derived all its nourishment from the soil this would be true. But the case is far otherwise. All that the plant actually takes from the soil remains as ashes after the plant is burnt. It must be thoroughly burned so that no charcoal remains, for charcoal is carbon, and carbon is derived, not from the soil, but from the air, or more correctly speaking, from the sunbeam. The proportion varies in different plants, but on an average about one-nineteenth of a plant is derived from the soil. Not more than this of the clover plant. Hence when the clover is plowed under and incorporated with the soil eighteen-nineteenths of it is pure gain.

It should be remembered that organic bodies or compounds are made up almost entirely of four elements, carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen. How does the plant obtain these? Plant food to be available must be in a liquid or gaseous condition, not solid. Hence no food can be obtained from the soil unless through the agency of some other element. Carbon is derived from the carbonic acid of the sunbeam, principally through the agency of the leaves, which decompose the carbonic acid, appropriating the carbon to the building up and nourishment of the plant, and giving off the oxygen for the benefit of animals. Some carbon is carried into the soil and taken up by the roots of the plant. But carbon in the soil is valuable chiefly as an absorbent of nitrogen. It is well known how important a factor in the problem of plant life nitrogen is and how hard it is to keep it in the soil or anywhere else. In the compound of ammonia the nitrogen is absorbed and held by the carbon of the soil. Hence by green manuring we gain not only the plant food added to the soil, averaging about nineteen times the amount taken away, but by incorporating carbon in the soil we provide a way to retain the volatile ammonia for the future up-building of the plant.

That the plant does not derive all its food from the soil is provable by its propositions so nearly self evident as almost to merit the appellation of axioms and which can leave no doubt of the truth of the proposition. The soil is mineral for it is produced by the disintegration of rocks. The rain and storm and sunshine crumbled the rock perhaps a thousand years ago, perhaps only yesterday, to form the soil. Hence it is mineral. Now if the plant derived all its food from the soil it would be mineral and nothing else. There would be no difference between the vegetable and mineral kingdoms. But instead of this, the vegetable kingdom takes carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen, and with a little silicon, aluminum, phosphorus, magnesium or other minerals, and the result is the vegetable kingdom.

Another advantage of green manuring is that it improves the mechanical texture of the soils. This is accomplished in two ways. First, the roots penetrate to a considerable depth, elevating the soil and not only breaking it up and pulverizing it in this way, but when they decay furnishing outlets for water, thus securing drainage. Second, when the tops of the plant become incorporated in the soil in any way they make it more loose and friable. This is a very important consideration and one very often overlooked.

Again, in some unexplained way, vegetation enriches the soil by shading it. A board laid on a piece of ground will increase its fertility in the same way. How this is done has never been explained, although it is pretty certain that the problem will be solved before long. Some of the best agricultural writers assert that if the straw was hauled from the threshing machine and spread on the ground so as to shade it, it would enrich the land more by shading than by the amount of plant food added to the soil by its decay. We all know that the rays of the sun will burn the fertility out of land and hence we turn under one year what was on the top the year before. By practicing green manuring we succeed in shading the land and benefiting it in this way.

Not the least of the advantages of green manuring is its availability. Take for instance clover, a plant that has land can raise clover and pasture his boys, horses, sheep or cattle on it and yet add to the fertility of the land, whereas he may not be able to add to the land what it needs of fertility in the shape of stable or barn-yard manure, or may not be so circumstanced that he could pay for commercial fertilizers.

One item in the value of clover as a fertilizer is almost invariably overlooked. The roots penetrate to a great depth, often five or six feet, and bring up from these hidden stores the greater part of its nourishment derived from the soil. This is returned to the surface of the ground where those plants whose roots do not penetrate to a great depth can easily obtain it.—John M. Stahl, in Western Rural.

**THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.**  
Between the principal towns and cities of Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, the Territory of Dakota and the New Northwest.  
ITS PRESENT TERMINAL POINTS:  
Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, Oshkosh, Rock Island, Davenport, St. Paul, Minneapolis, -Ortontville, Minn.—Running Water, Mitchell and Flandreau, D. T.  
Its Road-Bed, Superstructure and Equipments combine all modern improvements, and are perfect in every particular.  
The only line running its own elegant Sleeping and Parlor Cars under the direct management and control of the Railway Company.  
QUICK TIME AND LOW RATES.  
S. S. NEERLI, Gen'l Manager. W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen'l Superintendent. A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent. J. H. PAGE, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

**FROM CHICAGO TO NEW YORK AND BOSTON!**  
Every Day Without Change of Cars.  
Only line East running the Famous  
DINING CARS  
Connects at Niagara Falls and Buffalo with the New York Central and Erie Railways.  
28½ hours is the time of the Special Fast Train from Chicago to New York. Elegant Dining Car attached. Leaves Chicago Daily 3:30 p. m.  
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, Gen'l Pass. Ag't  
H. B. LEYDARD, General Manager

**BLANK DEEDS AND MORTGAGES**  
FOR SALE AT THE  
Gazette Counting Room.

# THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MARCH 19, 1881.

## Post-Office—Summer Time Table.

The mails arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:  
Chicago and Way, Madison and Milwaukee, 1:30 P. M.  
Chicago Through, Night, 1:30 A. M.  
Chicago and Way, Madison and Milwaukee, 7:00 A. M.  
Green Bay and Way, 7:25 P. M.  
Milwaukee and Way, 7:50 P. M.  
Milwaukee and Way, 8:30 P. M.

## OVER-LAND MAILS ARRIVE.

Center and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by, 12:00 M.  
Madison and Milwaukee, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by, 12:00 M.  
East Troy, via Johnstonville, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays by, 12:00 M.  
Beloit stage, 11:30 A. M.

Mails close at the Janesville Post Office as follows:  
Madison and Milwaukee, 8:00 P. M.  
Chicago Through, Night via Milton Junction also Milton, 8:00 P. M.  
Chicago and Way, Madison and Milwaukee, 5:00 P. M.  
All points East, West and South of Chicago via Milton Junction, 8:00 P. M.  
Chicago, 8:00 P. M.  
Green Bay and Way, including Milwaukee, 7:50 P. M.  
Milwaukee and Way, 7:25 P. M.  
Milwaukee and Way, 7:00 P. M.  
Northern Iowa, 1:30 P. M.  
Milwaukee and Way, 11:50 A. M.  
West Madison, via Johnstonville, 11:50 A. M.  
including Northern Iowa, 11:50 A. M.  
Monroe, Broadhead and Way, 7:45 P. M.  
Rockford, 7:45 P. M.

OVER-LAND MAILS CLOSE.  
Beloit stage, 4:00 P. M.  
Center and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:00 P. M.  
East Troy, via Rock Prairie, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30 P. M.  
Richmond, daily at, 2:30 P. M.  
Emerald Grove and Fairfield, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at, 2:00 P. M.

POST-OFFICE HOURS.  
Daily from 8:00 A. M. to 8:00 P. M. On Sundays from 12:00 to 1:00 P. M. Money order and Registered Letter Department open from 8:00 A. M. to 12:00 M., and from 1:00 to 5:00 P. M., except during the distribution of the mails. Stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards and Wrappers for sale at Post Office from 8:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. Orders for stamped envelopes with return card (printed thereon), should be left at the Money order Department.

On Saturday night ONLY, a through pouch from Chicago is received on the Fond du Lac train; and on Monday morning ONLY, a through pouch is made up and forwarded to Chicago on the 7 o'clock train.

In using this table carefully, the public can select themselves thoroughly upon the arrival and departure of the mails, and thus avoid much inconvenience to themselves.  
H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

**Where the Champion Liar Lives.**  
Perhaps the champion liar of Christendom may be found in Colorado. You meet him in the man who has real estate and wears store clothes; in the prospector who has or has not a lode to sell; in the miner digging in the ground with only a pair of pants on; in the professional man, tradesman, or bum; in all classes here the champion. They smile kindly upon the tender-foot and give him away with a yarn in a manner that is amusing, if he does not take their statements with salt or with a mental reservation. It may be that their grand mountains, vast plains and wonderful atmosphere expand their imaginations and widen their views as they do their lungs and muscles, in a manner unknown to the people of the East and other less favored regions. Local or State patriotism overrides National patriotism in their politics; and secondary to the reputation and glory of Colorado, and hence, may be, arises their inordinate propensities to draw the long bow and tell fish stories. But, "with all their faults, we love them still," for they spin their yarns with an easy, graceful flow of language that is astonishing and their kindness and hospitality is as wide and liberal as their imaginations, and you are soon convinced that it is all done for your enlightenment and pleasure and the glory of the State.

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**DEEPENING THE SOIL.**  
Deepening the soil has many advantages, all of which are not generally understood. There is much land that can be doubled in its productive capacity by simply running the plow deeper—in other words, making one farm serve the purpose of two. This, more particularly, where the lower soil is compact and raw, and therefore comparatively worthless. We find it in our drift and our clays. The process is to gradually deepen the tillable soil, having the elements to act upon it as it is thrown up, aided and improved by manure; crops, meantime, may be grown of improved yields. In this way a deep rich mold is secured in the place of a shallow, easily impoverished soil, readily injured by drouth or an excess of wet, yet if kept rich, a good crop can be grown in a good season; but the season is less certain, for the soil, drouth and over-wet being the rule. Against these, therefore, we have to guard, and there is nothing like depth, and especially rich depth to do this. It not only favors moisture at the surface but it invites the roots downward to greater moisture. This last is more important and it applies to all the crops grown. You have something here against the heat and against the cold. Such soil withstanding much better the winters, lessening the effect of the frost, less water, less drouth, and consequently less ice—and forming a porous bed to carry off the snow water so as to prevent the rotting or smothering of plants. It will endure double the amount of wet before the crop is hurt and retain its moisture more than that longer, though it were better, by underdrainage, to regulate the quantity. Such soil, of all soils, is the most lasting; this on account of its clay principally, which makes it retentive and gives it body. But it is also (from the clay in it) delicate and requires careful treatment. We all know the effect of the wet spring plowing of clay. It is not to be worked at all when wet, for this is sure to make it harsh and lumpy. So the tramping of cattle and horses, and even of sheep and swine, will pack and harden it. They should be permitted on it only when firm, not hard, a good soil never dries, a poor clay always is dry.

To deepen the soil and enrich it will require much manure. But it is not to be applied all at once; only from time to time as wanted, which is yearly at first, some more than the crop needs till the soil is perfected, having reached its maximum capacity for profit, which leaves it richest at the surface where the sward inverted and the applied enrichment are, the subsoil doing its work below, giving a chance thus for aeration and warmth without inverting the whole body. Such land is an approach to our river bottoms, and is worth more for general purposes than that which is a good year for a good crop on a shallow soil. It is the mechanical condition principally, favoring chemical action on the crude material through the influence of air and warmth now having access, aided by manure, that forms the improvement. The point then is to deepen the soil and keep the manure at the surface; it will find its way down as fast as is necessary; but mainly it will stay above, or at least sufficiently long for vegetation to take it up and in excess, some of the elements like nitrogen passing off, which is more the case in porous soils, as in the deep river lands or with leachy land, only that the river soils are also more or less prominently rich below, and may levee, eroded and well drained, be brought up more largely at a time by plowing, their raw character having measurably disappeared through the influence of heat and air by the passage of warm, fresh, aerated rain water. So the soil will not only be benefited by deep culture but it may be done at one or two plowings, as our river and creek bottoms here are a successful demonstration. There is no difficulty, therefore, to manage this soil. But let it be remembered that such is not the case with our uplands that have lain compacted for ages and that lack in general the proportion of materials required for a loose, well drained soil, such as we find in the deposit of the lowlands. There is in the hill soil, and particularly some of the plateaus, too much clay in want of sand or vegetable material. This last must, therefore, be worked in and kept in. A river soil may be so exhausted as to become hard; but the deposit of its overflow and the large amount of its vegetable refuse (roots, stubble, etc.) generally make it a slow process, extended still further by drawing on the depths, which deep tillage alone accomplishes. Unfortunately some soils will not admit of deep culture as where the rock lies high. However good the land may be, this in a drouth proves fatal to the crops. The case is better where gravel or sand and gravel underlies the soil. The drouth here has less effect; and if the soil is largely composed of clay the case is quite hopeful, as it only needs to be deepened to greatly improve the land. But such land must be well kept up, as the thin stratum of soil lessens with cultivation; and there is nothing so good as soil or vegetable material. This may be used largely whether sand or clay prevails in the soil. And now (in the fall) is the time to deepen the plowing, thus throwing the raw soil to the frost and the elements, the manure to follow the plowing.—Utica (N. Y.) Herald.

**Ornamental Hedges.**  
We notice in many places the mistake which is made in planting arbor-vitae and hemlock hedges in front yards, gardens, lawns, etc., almost side by side with large spruces, maples and other trees. If those who indulge in the idea of having a presentable hedge at all by any means would just look around and see the failures on every hand, where this mistake has been made, they would see the disappointment in store for them. It should be remembered that the arbor-vitae will not thrive where there is much shade; and that neither the arbor-vitae nor hemlock spruce will be successful where the substance of the soil is all eaten up by the roots of large trees. Hemlock spruce like shade to a moderate extent, with a moist, loose, rich soil; but the arbor-vitae must have the latter and all the sun possible.

In selecting plants of either of these, see that they are well branched from the bottom, a no new branches ever shoot out after the plants are large enough to set out. The soil about them, to the extent of the branches, should be kept light with careful stirring, and should be mulched for the first two years. These hedges should never be pruned until late in April, after all danger of severe frost is over. We have several times noticed that when pruned too early and they are caught by the frost, they are badly damaged, from which it will sometimes take two years to recover. In making a selection of arbor-vitae, be sure to get the American, as it stands—except under peculiar circumstances—the severest winters, and makes the most beautiful hedge. Our own hedge of this variety, which was set out some twenty years ago, may be regarded as a fair specimen, when properly managed.—Germantown Telegraph.

**Green Manuring.**  
THERE are farmers living to-day who doubt the advantage of green manuring. They say that they cannot see what good it will do to turn clover back to the soil from which it has derived its nourishment, for it cannot turn more than it has taken. Now, if the plant derived all its nourishment from the soil this would be true. But the case is far otherwise. All that the plant actually takes from the soil remains as ashes after the plant is burnt. It must be thoroughly burned so that no charcoal remains, for charcoal is carbon, and carbon is derived, not from the soil, but from the air, or more correctly speaking, from the sunbeam. The proportion varies in different plants, but on an average about one-nineteenth of a plant is derived from the soil. Not more than this of the clover plant. Hence when the clover is plowed under and incorporated with the soil eighteen-nineteenths of it is pure gain.

It should be remembered that organic bodies or compounds are made up almost entirely of four elements, carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen. How does the plant obtain these? Plant food to be available must be in a liquid or gaseous condition, not solid. Hence no food can be obtained from the soil unless through the agency of some other element. Carbon is derived from the carbonic acid of the sunbeam, principally through the agency of the leaves, which decompose the carbonic acid, appropriating the carbon to the building up and nourishment of the plant, and giving off the oxygen for the benefit of animals. Some carbon is carried into the soil and taken up by the roots of the plant. But carbon in the soil is valuable chiefly as an absorbent of nitrogen. It is well known how important a factor in the problem of plant life nitrogen is and how hard it is to keep it in the soil or anywhere else. In the compound of ammonia the nitrogen is absorbed and held by the carbon of the soil. Hence by green manuring we gain not only the plant food added to the soil, averaging about nineteen times the amount taken away, but by incorporating carbon in the soil we provide a way to retain the volatile ammonia for the future up-building of the plant.

That the plant does not derive all its food from the soil is provable by its propositions so nearly self evident as almost to merit the appellation of axioms and which can leave no doubt of the truth of the proposition. The soil is mineral for it is produced by the disintegration of rocks. The rain and storm and sunshine crumbled the rock perhaps a thousand years ago, perhaps only yesterday, to form the soil. Hence it is mineral. Now if the plant derived all its food from the soil it would be mineral and nothing else. There would be no difference between the vegetable and mineral kingdoms. But instead of this, the vegetable kingdom takes carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen, and with a little silicon, aluminum, phosphorus, magnesium or other minerals, and the result is the vegetable kingdom.

Another advantage of green manuring is that it improves the mechanical texture of the soils. This is accomplished in two ways. First, the roots penetrate to a considerable depth, elevating the soil and not only breaking it up and pulverizing it in this way, but when they decay furnishing outlets for water, thus securing drainage. Second, when the tops of the plant become incorporated in the soil in any way they make it more loose and friable. This is a very important consideration and one very often overlooked.

Again, in some unexplained way, vegetation enriches the soil by shading it. A board laid on a piece of ground will increase its fertility in the same way. How this is done has never been explained, although it is pretty certain that the problem will be solved before long. Some of the best agricultural writers assert that if the straw was hauled from the threshing machine and spread on the ground so as to shade it, it would enrich the land more by shading than by the amount of plant food added to the soil by its decay. We all know that the rays of the sun will burn the fertility out of land and hence we turn under one year what was on the top the year before. By practicing green manuring we succeed in shading the land and benefiting it in this way.

Not the least of the advantages of green manuring is its availability. Take for instance clover, a plant that has land can raise clover and pasture his boys, horses, sheep



